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AGENCIES:

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Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
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BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

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Norddeutsche Bank in }
Hamburg, Hamburg. }

England..... {N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
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H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp. }

Italy..... {Banca Generale, branches and corres-
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Montedison & Co., Naples. }

Portugal..... {Banco Lisboa & Agues and corres-
pondents.
G. Azevedo & Co., New York. }

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Allows 3% p. a. interest in account current.
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Boetiger-Krah,
Directors.**THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.**

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil.

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SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 17th, 1891.

We regret to note that the continued heat is at last beginning to make itself felt in the city. The death rate from yellow fever has rapidly increased within the last ten days, and *acesso pernicioso* has again made its dreaded appearance. We cannot advise foreigners too strongly to avoid any continued exposure to the sun, and to avoid also every excess. The fever has made its appearance among the operatives in one of the city factories, and there is danger enough for all to warrant our advising every precaution in the matter of diet and exposure. We would also advise property-holders to water the streets wherever they can, simply to keep down the temperature. The authorities will not do it, even to save life; consequently the people must do it for themselves.

It is to be noted with genuine pleasure that the government has at last taken decisive measures to restrain the scandalous speculations which have been carried on in this city during the past year. On Saturday last a decree was signed subjecting these companies to requirements which are for the most part just and necessary. We are not in favor of the tax on dividends over 12 per cent, nor of the 3 per cent tax on the transfer of shares, for these taxes are inexcusable burdens on legitimate business transactions, rather than checks on speculation. If fictitious dividends are declared for the purpose of deceiving investors, the government might easily provide for a civil inquiry into the truth of the statement, with severe penalties in case of fraud. No step, however, should be taken which can, in any manner, embarrass legitimate business, or which will impose restrictions upon the declaration of dividends above 12 per cent. In other respects, however, the decree is timely and necessary. It is right and proper that incorporators should be held strictly responsible for their acts. So many abuses have been committed by these men, that the strictest precautions against fraud are indispensable. They should also be called upon to exhibit their contracts, and to give ample guarantees for the character of their proposals. And it will be a decided benefit, also, if restrictions can be placed upon the declaration of imaginary dividends from fictitious profits, and the "integrating," or "completing of payments," of shares from these same fictitious operations. The tendency of such operations is to create companies with fictitious capital, with which no real business can be carried on. The very first general reverse that comes will bring them all down with a crash, and with them many an enterprise deserving of success.

To Engineers and Surveyors.

The large number of undertakings and manufacturing and agricultural companies which are now being organized in Brazil, with the object of working government concessions and executing important works of every kind, making the want of engineers and surveyors in the proportion required for the development of these different branches of industry in that country severely felt, notice is hereby given to professional men that they will find the greatest possible facilities for their services to be utilized on remunerative terms both by the government and private individuals.

Full information can be obtained by applying personally at the Brazilian Legation, 11 Lavalle, Belgrano, from 1 to 3 p. m.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, 14th November, 1890.

The foregoing extract from the *Buenos Aires Standard* shows how utterly unscrupulous and unreliable are the means employed by the Brazilian government and its agents in the matter of procuring immigrants. There never has been any set forth in this advertisement. There has been no "large number of undertakings and manufacturing and agricultural companies," as therein described except on paper, and even these have rarely had the countenance of any one who knew what he was doing. The whole business, from beginning to end, has been a sorry farce, with hardly enough common sense and honesty to save it from a much worse designation. These advertisements were not only published in Buenos Aires, but also in London—in both places with the sanction of the Brazilian legations. And yet, if one single man has obtained a position through the instrumentality of these advertisements, we have yet to hear his name. Scores of civil engineers, however, have come here on the credit of these advertisements, only to be turned away. A few have come to us and of these only three have been able to procure employment. On the other hand, a very considerable number, after wasting days and weeks in looking for the promised employment, have been compelled to go away, both wiser and poorer through their confidence in the promises of men who have apparently no sense of responsibility for the deceptions practised. In view of these circumstances, we do not hesitate to advise engineers that there is no certainty whatever for employment in Brazil. The government will not and can not employ them under existing regulations, and the great part of the private enterprises, of which so much is said, are purely stock-market undertakings which will never get beyond the board of directors, an office and a gambling in the premiums offered. The development of Brazil just now consists in the organization of precautionary companies for the purpose of making promotion and incorporation fees, the

watering of stock for the creation of fictitious wealth, and then buying and selling the shares for the profits made on the premiums. Even were the enterprises all good (for they are not) their real value in gold would not reach one tenth part of the fictitious values now quoted. The whole business is false and deceptive from beginning to end, and no man should take the slightest risk on the prospect of obtaining employment from them. The only safe method to follow is to demand a written and properly authenticated contract before coming here, and even then only after consulting some responsible business man about the salary necessary to maintain a man comfortably in the country.

We find at the last moment that our space will permit only a few words more on the treaty of reciprocity recently celebrated between Brazil and the United States. The discussions of the past week, both in congress and the press, have shown so bitter a feeling, unwarranted though it certainly is, against this treaty, that we are heartily in favor of its repeal. A treaty of reciprocity loses much of its value if the parties to it are not heartily in accord, and if the treaty is not the frank expression of their mutual wishes. The Americans were led to believe from what has been said that Brazil really desired reciprocity; when they learn how grossly they were deceived, how blindly opposed the Brazilians are to any form of reciprocity, and how unfriendly and distorted a sentiment is entertained against the United States in this country, they will be perfectly willing to have the treaty repealed. The contemptible sentiment expressed by Assis Brazil that Americans are seeking to enslave Brazilians, has never been entertained by the former, nor do they care to rest under even the slightest suspicion of such a purpose. A telegram from Washington a few days since expresses a willingness to set the treaty aside, and as it was almost wholly to the advantage of Brazil, we can say frankly that it will be set aside without regret, and that the same terms will never again be offered. And assuming that this will be done, we will now inform our Brazilian friends that the reciprocity clause of the McKinley tariff provides that on and after July 1st, 1892, in default of a reciprocity treaty, the United States government will levy a duty of 3 cents a pound on coffee and 1½ cents per pound on hides, skins, etc. Still further, we are informed that the central sugar factories in this country can all produce sugar rating under No. 16 Dutch standard, consequently the treaty does not prejudice those establishments in the least, and Brazil loses the opportunity of at least quadrupling her production in that industry. And when the opportunity has passed, we trust the Brazilians will bear in mind that they have permitted a few small industries unduly frightened, a number of stock-market industries absolutely unrealizable, and a few uninformed and excitable orators and writers, to frighten them out of a treaty which every candid man must admit to be almost wholly in their favor.

THE AMERICAN TREATY.

RIO DE JANEIRO,
12th February, 1891.

To the Editor:

The information furnished the *Jornal do Commercio* by the manager of the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills is in the "may and might," or subjunctive and hypothetical, line of argument, and might be extended. If we can grow wheat in Brazil, why do we not grow it? If we are to have a war that will close our ports, why not equally count upon an earthquake that will "dumpp" the Sugar Loaf into the bay of Rio and close our communication with the outer world? If there be 7,000,000\$ or 8,000,000\$ of capital invested in the only two flour mills in existence, does it follow that this capital is to be guaranteed a dividend? If there be other mills projected, is there not time to suspend the enterprises and divert the Brazilian energy therein employed to producing more maize, or rice, or beans? If the manufacture of barrels, sacks, etc., furnishes subsistence to hundreds of laborers, why does the Rio Flour Mills find it necessary to import sacks? How can the treaty destroy wheat cultivation in Brazil when this cultivation has never been initiated? The hypotheses might be indefinitely extended. Does Mr. Leeson, however, suppose that the bread consumers of Amazonas, Pará,

Bahia, Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Sul, accustomed to receive their supplies of flour from abroad, will submit to mills established in Rio making dividends at their expense?

I have no intention of wounding sensibilities, and quite understand that Mr. Leeson's duty is to submit his own case, but he must himself confess that his case is a weak one. Any industry that requires foreign raw material, foreign direction, foreign machinery and foreign fuel, with only the rough manual labor furnished by the country, is so essentially an exotic that no defense is possible.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FLOUR.

[We might add to the above—if it is desired to protect wheat-growing in Brazil, why not put a duty on wheat instead of permitting local mills to import it free?—Eds. News.]

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

DECRETE NO. — OF FEBRUARY 14TH, 1891.

Provides as to the organization of joint-stock companies.

Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation,

Decrees:

Art. 1.—Joint-stock companies to open public subscriptions will organize their prospectus, in which must be declared the names of the persons who in advance associate themselves for its constitution.

Art. 2.—In the said prospectus will be mentioned, with their dates:

1st.—The contracts upon which they are based, if there be such, and those which will be made with incorporators, syndicates, or whatever other civil entity;

2nd.—The sums to be disbursed in purchases, commissions, percentages, or any other charges.

Art. 3.—The prospectus will be accompanied by a project of statutes.

Art. 4.—All documents referred to in the said prospectus will be deposited in the office of the incorporator for examination by whosoever may desire to subscribe.

Art. 5.—The subscription can only become effective eight days after this deposit is made.

Art. 6.—The documents will be signed by the incorporator and interested parties and will serve as a basis for the registry at the *Funta Commercial*.

Art. 7.—The documents referred to in preceding articles will be exhibited at the organization meeting of the company; and with the minutes of its organization and the certificate referred to in Art. 10, will serve for its registry at the *Funta Commercial* within one month.

Art. 8.—If within six months from the constitution of the joint-stock company it shall not commence its operations, it will be considered *ipso facto* dissolved.

Art. 9.—The founders, or incorporators, of joint-stock companies, the grantors of contracts made with the public authority, who shall derive advantages under the form of sale, commission or percentage, to be deducted from the capital, will pay 5 per cent. on the value of the sale, commission or percentage.

Art. 10.—This payment will be made in the National Treasury by a note (*nota*) from the incorporators; and the registry at the *Funta Commercial* will only be made after such payment is realized, which will be within 30 days after the organization of the company.

Art. 11.—The founders and incorporators are responsible collectively *bona fide* for the declarations in the prospectus, the responsibility to be rendered effective civilly or criminally as the case demands.

Art. 12.—The definite organization of joint-stock companies is permitted, when all the capital shall be subscribed, and the tenth part realized in cash, the negotiation of the shares being only permitted when there shall be realized 40 per cent. of the capital.

Art. 13.—Sales of shares, or transfers of rights to shares for delivery (*a prazo*) will pay 3 per cent. on the nominal value of each share represented in the transaction, or transfer of contract.

Art. 14.—This tax will be satisfied by stamps cancelled by the broker on the respective contracts to be delivered to the buyers, or by the seller when the contract is made directly by him.

Art. 15.—The lack of this payment amounts to the nullity of the contract.

Art. 16.—Dividends above 12 per cent. under any denomination, such as *bonus*, integration, etc., will pay 2 per cent. of the excess, deducted upon the occasion of payment or distribution to the shareholders.

Art. 17.—Law No. 3, 150 of November 4th, 1882, Decree No. 8,821 of the 30th of the same month and Decree No. 104 of January 17th, 1890, remain in entire force, excepted so far as they are altered by this decree.

Art. 18.—This decree will come into force from the date of its publication.

Art. 19.—Contrary dispositions are revoked. Assembly Room of the Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, February 14th, 1891, third of the Republic.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.
Tratado de Alencar Araujo.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

February 7.—Deputy Antão de Faria protested against the commercial treaty with the United States. He not only considers the government incompetent to make such a treaty, but also thinks that the treaty, if not annulled, will be the death of important Brazilian industries. Deputy Camão attempted to discuss the constitution under cover of a point of order, but was not allowed to proceed. A motion of Deputy Cesar Zama to adjourn until January was rejected. Deputy Serzedillo moved that the disqualification of presidents and directors of favored banks and companies should be suspended until congress passes a law defining the favors to which the provision refers. When this motion was on the point of being put to the vote, Senator Ramiro Barcellos rose and left the chamber, declaring that he would not take part in a scene that was an outrage on republican principles. "You go!" exclaimed Deputy Galvão Besouro; "you will not be misused!" The motion was carried by a vote of 113 to 55. Art. 46 of the constitution was amended by a vote of 124 to 52, so as to throw the election of President and Vice-President into congress when there is no choice by the people. In this election congress must vote for one of the two candidates for each office receiving the greatest number of votes. The one who obtains a majority of the votes of the members present will be elected. The provision in Art. 47 empowering the President to extend the sessions of congress was stricken out. A provision was adopted prohibiting the President from stationing troops in any state against the wishes of the state government and requiring him to remove, at the request of said government, the commanders of troops quartered in the state. On motion of Senator Campos Salles and others the original draft of Art. 49, altered in the first discussion, was restored by a vote of 88 to 86. All amendments permitting ministers to speak in congress were rejected.

February 9.—Deputy José Vinhas spoke against the commercial treaty with the United States. Deputy Otton asked for the floor for 10 minutes for the purpose of presenting and explaining a motion on the subject, but leave was denied him by a vote of 89 to 52. To Art. 50 of the constitution was added a clause providing that the reports of the ministers be addressed to the President of the republic and a copy furnished to every member of congress. A provision for maintaining trial by jury was adopted. In the 11th specification of Art. 47, the word "approval" was substituted by "provision." Art. 63 was altered by 123 to 43 so as to give the ownership of mines to the proprietor of the soil. The president informed congress that there would be no street cars for conveying the members to the city on the following day. It was consequently resolved to adjourn to the 11th.

February 11.—Deputy Urbano Marcondes presented a resolution, signed by himself and other deputies of the state of Rio de Janeiro, asking the government for measures for restraining acts of violence against the press. Deputy Demetrio Ribeiro presented a resolution, signed by himself, Senator José Simões, Deputy Custodio de Mello and other opposition leaders, instructing the government to suspend the treaty with the United States until congress can act upon it. Deputy Assis Brazil spoke against the treaty which, he said, may provoke an insurrection. It is said, he added, that the Portuguese are slaves of the English; the Brazilians must not become slaves of the Americans. He presented a resolution expressing the desire of congress that all treaties be subject to ratification by the legislative power and that a clause be inserted in the present treaty, provided it is not already existing therein, subjecting it to ratification by the first ordinary congress. Arts. 33 and 47 of the constitution were amended so as to substitute the words "police force" by "national guard or civic militia." Paragraphs 4 and 5 of Art. 67 were altered so as to give citizenship to foreigners only when they expressly desire it. By 90 votes to 66, Art. 69 was amended so as to give the right of suffrage to students 18 years of age.

February 12.—Deputy Scalza spoke in defense of the conduct of the government in relation to the treaty with the United States. Being frequently interrupted, he lost his temper and applied the word "insolent" to a remark made by Deputy Cesar Zama. This gave rise to a stormy scene which resulted in the withdrawal of over a hundred members of congress and of the representatives of the press while the deputy was speaking. He was followed by Deputy Nilo Peganha who moved to discuss the treaty in secret session. Senator Amaro Cavalcanti moved to postpone the debate until the question should be called up by congress. This motion was lost by a tie vote of 82 to 82. Deputy Aristides Lobos complained of the want of deference towards congress displayed by the government and spoke in favor of the motion for a secret session. It was resolved by 92 votes to 78 that the discussion should continue on the following day. In § 3 of Art. 71, the words "limits fixed by the laws of maintenance" were substituted by "provisions of the laws of the country." The words "with due regard for the criminal laws" were stricken out. In the provision relating to the secrecy of correspondence, the words "postal and telegraphic" were stricken out. § 6 of Art. 71 was amended so as to make public institutions free of the penalty of loss of political rights is imposed on the acceptance of foreign titles and decorations. Copyright is assigned to authors of literary and artistic works, and also to their heirs for a term of years to be fixed by law. Paragraph 13 of Art. 71 was altered so as to except cases fixed by law from the provision restricting arrests. Art. 75 was stricken out. To Art. 76 were added two paragraphs relating to the organization of military tribunals.

February 13.—Deputy Antão de Faria read several telegrams from Rio Grande do Sul protesting against the treaty with the United States. Deputy Bortolotto de Motta protested against the new military regulations, which require soldiers to salute decorated persons and catholic symbols. These regulations, he says, are a proof of the ineptitude of Gen. Deodoro and his ministers, who seem to take congress for a flock of sheep. A resolution presented by Deputy Lauro Muller in relation to the admittance of amendments in 3rd discussion

without requiring a fourth was negatived by a vote of 94 to 72. The original draft of Art. 78 was re-established. The article requiring cause to be stated for the dismissal of public employees, was stricken out and also the article abolishing lotteries. Art. 86 was altered so as to require the army to be composed of contingents of recruits furnished by the states and drilled at the expense of the general government. Commissions, posts and permanent offices are guaranteed to their possessors. Sailors are to be taken from the naval schools, the corps of naval apprentices and by draft from the merchant marine. To the general provisions of the constitution was added an article defining constitutional provisions, which are declared to be such as refer to the attributes and limits of the several powers and to the individual and political rights of citizens. All other provisions can be altered by an ordinary law. Art. 1 of the transitory provisions was so modified as to provide that congress shall begin its ordinary functions on June 15th. Arts. 2 and 3, both relating to state elections, were stricken out. These articles had been inserted in the 1st discussion. On the subject of the treaty with the United States Deputy José Avelino made a speech defending the government. He was frequently interrupted and concluded amid jeers, presenting a resolution calling the attention of the government to the expediency of laying before congress at its first ordinary meeting all the documents relating to the treaty.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The steamer *Aripuanã* has been condemned at Manaus.

—Jahú and Limeira, S. Paulo, are to be lighted with electric light.

—The receipts of sugar at Pernambuco in the month of January amounted to 315,700 bags.

—The collector's office at Uberaba, Minas Geraes, was robbed of 8,000\$ on the night of the 5th inst.

—The new bishop of Pará, who reached the seat of his diocese on the 8th, had a brilliant reception.

—It is reported in Pará that the telephone lines in that city have been sold to a syndicate in Rio for 450,000\$.

—In Campinas, Goyaz, a hundred disguised men destroyed the documents relating to the census and civil marriage.

—In the powder factory at Pará, on the 23rd ult., one man was killed by an explosion and another dangerously wounded.

—A coffee plantation near Cravinhos, S. Paulo, has been sold to the president of the *Empreza de Obras Publicas* for 1,300,000\$.

—Last year there were 5,718 deaths in the city of Pernambuco against 3,664 in 1889. The increase was due to small-pox.

—An effort is making to have the merchants of Rio Grande do Sul protest against the commercial treaty with the United States.

—In a family quarrel caused by a lawsuit in Uruguaiana, Rio Grande do Sul, a man and his nephew were severely wounded.

—The Industrial Mineira cotton mill at Mariano Procopio (near Juiz de Fora), Minas Geraes, makes 2,000,000 yards of cloth per annum.

—The *Cachoeirano* accuses the physicians of Itapemirim, Espírito Santo, of being accessory to the propagation of small-pox in that place.

—A telegram from Pará says that the people of that state are much pleased with the commercial treaty between the United States and Brazil.

—An insubordinate soldier was killed, and four wounded, in resisting arrest in Pernambuco on the 3rd inst. They belonged to the 14th battalion.

—The Campinas brewers have resolved to raise the price of beer. This is how the "national industry" acts when the duties on imports are raised!

—It was reported in Pará on the 23rd ult. that Gen. Deodoro had declined to resign the chieftaincy of the provisionals, and that congress would elect Dr. Assis Brazil to succeed him.

—The minister of foreign affairs left Pará on the 14th inst. en route for this city on the American steamer *Sagorana*. His first move in his new office is made *com sagorana* at all events.

—At a meeting held at Juiz de Fora on the 9th inst. it was resolved to protest against the hostility of the state government towards that municipal district, displayed in the recent measures for dividing it.

—In Campinas the director of the Spanish dramatic company was robbed of 68000 by five boys, one of whom was only 12 years old. Part of the money (about 1,000\$) was found in the house of the father of one of the boys.

—At a place called Villa de Areia, Bahia, a boy 10 years old recently killed a girl of 9 with a bill-hook, and threw the body into a river. The young villain appears to have been unable to give any reason for his atrocious crime.

—There have been serious political disturbances in Macahé, where the opposition to Gov. Portella's administration is very strong. Many arrests have been made by order of the chief of police of the state, who went to Macahé on the 10th with a force of 100 policemen.

—The *Provincia do Pará* (organ-in-law of the present minister of foreign affairs) thinks it was a great mistake to remove Gen. Ruy from the financial direction of the country. The *Donatista*, on the contrary, thinks that the general did a great deal of harm to the financial interests of Brazil.

—In the vicinity of Lencóes, S. Paulo, there was a desperate fight on the 3rd ult. between a police force and a man whose force had been sent to arrest. The man was killed, and the commander of the force and several of the policemen severely wounded. The desperado had previously killed three policemen.

—On the 26th ult. there occurred a serious accident at the government military laboratory at Rio Grande do Sul. A quantity of cartridges and powder was ignited by an accident, and resulted in the serious injury of four men and slight injuries to two. It would be interesting to inquire if anyone were smoking cigarettes in the place!

—It is stated that the inconvenience caused to the government's creditors in Rio Grande do Sul by non-payment of the money due them, is entirely unnecessary, as there are now in the sub-treasury 100,000 ready to be sent to Rio, and that during the five months ended January 21 the sum of \$21,713 in gold was remitted to the treasury here.

—In the neighborhood of Mogi das Cruzes, S. Paulo, a small farmer was recently sick and consulted a quack as to his disease. The doctor prescribed needles applied to the patient's stomach, and that the sick man should administer a thrashing to an old black woman, who had bewitched him, the instrument of correction to be a metre of tobacco in the form of a rope. The patient followed the prescription, and the police have the matter in charge.

—On the 3rd inst., at a place called Poço da Panella, Pernambuco, 11 infantry soldiers created great disorder, beating people, drinking and eating and refusing payment. The men resisted the civil authorities, when an ensign of the 2nd infantry, in uniform, ordered them to surrender. One of them attacked the officer with a knife, but the latter drew his revolver, shot and mortally wounded the mutineer. This appears to us the only manner of enforcing discipline.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Paulista company has decided to raise its employees' wages 20 per cent.

—The stations of Raposos and Sabará on the Central line will be opened on the 22nd inst.

—The freight transported on the English railway in S. Paulo last year amounted to 442,000 tons.

—A proposal has been made to the governor of S. Paulo to build a railroad from Cananéia to Assunguy.

—On the 12th inst. work was commenced on the Victoria and Rio Pardo railway in the state of Espirito Santo.

—The first stake of the Rio Parib, Espirito Santo, railway was driven by the governor of the state on the 12th inst.

—On the 4th inst. a train was derailed on the English railway between Jundiá and Campo Limpo. Fortunately no one was injured.

—On the 12th the shareholders of the Monte Claros and Sapucahy railway companies decided to join the new "Viação Ferra Sapucahy" company.

—The net receipts of the Rio Claro line in the half-year ended Sept. 30 last was £29,570. A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. was paid to the shareholders.

—The shareholders of the Mogiana railway will meet in Campinas on the 5th prox. for the purpose of deciding on a proposal to raise the capital of the company to 40,000,000\$.

—A telegram from Ouro Preto says that much dissatisfaction is felt there in consequence of the order to suspend work on the extension of the Ouro Preto and Itabira branch road.

—An invoice of 45 bags of coffee shipped from Jabá on Jan. 8th had not reached Santos, the place of delivery, on the 5th of this month. The distance is probably not over 250 miles.

—Some days ago there was a fight at Venda do Formoso (Grocery of the Beautiful) between country people and laborers on the Rezende and Bocaina railway. Eighty persons were engaged in the fight, and several were severely wounded.

—On the 13th inst. the shareholders of the "Sul Paulista" and "Victoria" railways decided to join the "Viação Ferra Sapucahy" company. From present appearances all Brazilian railways will be controlled by the "Empreza Geral" and the "Viação Ferra Sapucahy."

—A S. Paulo journal says that the plans of a railway from Santos to Curuçatú in that state are ready for presentation to the governor for approval. The proposed line will run parallel to the S. Paulo railway from Santos to Cubatão, then strike to the south to the pass in the Paranapiacaba series, by which it gains access to the Curuçatú plains. The engineering difficulties are said to be slight, and it is stated the line can be built within 18 months.

COFFEE NOTES

—The Minas Gerais state export tax on coffee is fixed at 31 reis per kilo for the month of March.

—The local paper of S. Carlos do Pinal, S. Paulo, says that the coffee crop in that vicinity is much larger than in previous years.

—"The transactions during the week," says the *Diário de Santos* of the 8th inst., "were above the average, the sales amounting to about 85,000 bags at the rate of from \$220 to \$240 per 100 kilos superior. The sales to-day, already included in the above figure, were 12,000 bags at the rate of \$240. There is still an active demand for higher green grades, with which the market is poorly supplied. Purchasers make a great difference in the classification of late coffee, of which it is very difficult to effect sales. The market closes firm."

LOCAL NOTES

—During the three carnival days the S. Christóvão tramway carried 180,676 passengers.

—During the three days of the carnival the Jardim Botânico tramway carried 163,447 passengers.

—It is stated that a detachment of 30 men has been sent by Governor Portella from Niterói to Campos.

—Col. Manoel P. Bittencourt, one of the officers who in Rio Grande received orders to set out for this city in 45 hours, arrived here on the 11th.

—A man was obliged to pay 15\$857 a few days ago in the city because a revenue officer in collecting house-tax from him had made a mistake of 15\$307.

—It is very satisfactory to be able to state that during the three days of the carnival there were no disturbances of the peace, and the city was well policed.

—The Federal Club of Pernambuco has declined to accede to the overtures of Martins Junior, who wishes it to join the national party in opposition to Dr. Deodoro.

—The total loss caused by the fire in the telephone office and Queiroz's hat and shoe shop is estimated at 800,000\$. The estimate is probably very much exaggerated.

—The coffee porters were put on a strike yesterday, but are now again at work. We hear, however, that the stevedores are now on a strike. The cause of it all is insufficient wages.

—On the 9th the president of the Banco Edificador e Hypothecario Suburbano requested police investigation as to a counterfeit cheque presented by the treasurer of the Companhia Importadora de Drogas.

—On the 6th the minister of agriculture declined to purchase 4,000 copies of a map of the state of Santa Catharina. The minister permits an inference that the maps in question are of doubtful accuracy.

—On the 11th the *Journal do Commercio* says that as the Argentine telegraph department has no settled account with that of Brazil for over a year, the latter has raised since January 1st to receive unpaid telegrams for Argentina.

—It would almost appear that the ministers had adopted our suggestion and ordered, each for himself, a rubber stamp with *Indeferrido* thereon. It is a long time since we have seen so many applications refused.

—The adjutant-general of the army is very much distressed because officers persist in disobeying orders in regard to the proper manner of wearing their uniforms. He orders his brigadiers to remonstrate with them on the subject.

—Do any of the people who are crying out against the treaty with the United States have the slightest idea of the quality of sugar classified under No. 16 Dutch standard, or what part of the total crop of Brazil would be so classified?

—On the 13th *O Paiz* mentions another brutal attack by a cavalry soldier upon a Portuguese porter who by accident touched "my lord's" horse with his truck. We are not bloodthirsty, but this cavalynian should have been sent to barracks in a sack.

—"It was not pleasant," says a correspondent, "to see a place formerly occupied by Comde de Figueiredo taken by Sr. Sebastião Pinho." Why not? Comde de Figueiredo never published to the world that he made £2,000,000 a year by "promoting" companies, as his successor did!

—The decree is dated on the 6th inst. that suspends all the new regulations for public schools and colleges. Poor Gen. Benjamin Constant! He almost killed himself organizing these regulations, and now his successor evidently thinks them "no great shakes."

—On the 11th inst., according to the local press, the minister of finance visited the Banco de Crédito Móvel, and had a long conversation with the directors. Let us hope the minister told his listeners that he requested Sr. Pinho to stop organizing companies for a season.

—Gen. Benjamin Constant's name is to be perpetually revered on the Brazilian army list; which reminds one of the French story of the soldier whose name was regularly called at inspection, whereupon it is eldest sergeant of the battalion replied: "Killed, upon the field of honor!"

—A man recently asked for a monopoly for fattening hogs on potatoes! But the minister of agriculture told him that hogs had been fattened on potatoes for a long time without any monopoly whatever; in other words the minister told Sr. José Alves de Araújo Barroso to go and plant potatoes!

—A decree, dated on January 31st, defines the limits of the two Brazilian consular districts in the United States. The consulate general in New York will have jurisdiction in the New England and Middle states to Maryland, thence west to the Pacific states, and the consulate in Baltimore will have jurisdiction from, and including, Maryland south along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

—There are some experts over in Niterói who are truly marvellous in their way. On the 13th they examined Dr. Marcel's Stores' hat—Dr. M. S. is the editor of the *Rio de Janeiro* who had a bullet hole through his hat a couple of weeks ago and then suspended his paper because he considered his life to be in danger—and arrived at these conclusions: that the shot was from a common portable weapon, from in front, and at a distance of three or four metres. If the experts had only analysed something about the color of the assassin's hair and the brand of cigar he was smoking, we should feel satisfied that justice is in a fair way of accomplishing something. One thing puzzles us, however—how could that shot have been fired only three or four yards in front of the Dr. when the latter did not know anything about it, and only discovered the damage to his hat some time later?

—On the 1st inst. the minister of marine declined to permit a firm of contractors to add 30 per cent. to their prices because duties are payable in gold and exchange has declined. The minister says the contractors were aware of the gold duties in season, and as to the rate of exchange, it is none of his business.

—A meeting of British merchants was held at the British Subscription Library yesterday for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in view of the recent reciprocity treaty with the several states of the opinion that the prejudice to British interests would not be so serious as claimed by others, it was resolved to memorialize the British government, through the minister resident, to use its good offices to secure the same favors for British trade as have been granted to the United States.

—We regret to note that a large number of English and Irish immigrants (about 140 in all) arrived here on the 13th on the Pacific steamer *Theria*. What these poor people are to do here in this boiling sun, we can not imagine. It is sheer brutality to bring them here at this time of year, but as the Brazilian government never thinks of what they have to suffer, it would be a humane service to them at home to tell them not to come. We understand that they have been promised a horse in addition to the "three acres and a cow," and that they have been assured £50 in £200 a year in coffee plantations in São Paulo. They have still to learn, however, how bitterly they have been deceived.

—We are glad to note that the 2nd promoter public, Dr. Vitorino de Castro, has not permitted the police report of the *Tribuna* to assault him as to the parties responsible for the outrage. On the 13th he filed accusations against Col. Praga and Lt. Col. Osório de Faria as principals in the attack which resulted in the death of one man and injuries to others. The case was called for trial yesterday before the criminal judge of the 1st district, the two officers appearing with counsel. It should not be forgotten that Praga is Gen. Deodoro's brother-in-law, and that the attack was caused by criticism against the chief of state in the *Tribuna*.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—A free *Bourse* has been opened in Santos.

—A free *Bourse* has been opened in Campinas.

—On the 7th inst. the Companhia Correioa was installed in S. Paulo.

—What has become of the scheme to rent a house for the *matthiasens*?

—The Companhia "Freze de Moin" was installed in S. Paulo on the 7th inst.

—The Banco Construtor e Agricola de S. Paulo has decided to raise its capital to 25,000,000\$.

—In Rio Grande do Sul a company has been organized, with a capital of 150,000\$, for river navigation.

—A decree dated on the 2nd inst. opens an extraordinary credit for 9,664,020\$945 for the department of war.

—The receipts of the Pernambuco custom-house amounted last year to 10,735,512\$542, against 10,244,877\$175 in 1889.

—It is stated that to meet obligations at the end of last month, 17,000\$ were paid for the use of 100,000\$ for 30 days.

—The capital of the S. Paulo Welshach Incandescent Light company, to the amount of 2,500,000\$, has been subscribed privately.

—What rent do the curb-stone brokers pay to the post office? We hope it is enough to enable that department to furnish better stamps.

—A credit for 53,698\$ has been opened by the department of agriculture in London to buy coal, rails, etc., for the S. Paulo and Rio railway.

—It is stated that the governor of S. Paulo has decided to tax joint-stock companies 200\$ each per annum and transfers of shares 15\$ per share.

—On the 9th inst. it was announced that the Banco Construtor de S. Paulo had purchased the branch of the Banco do Brasil established there.

—An application to the minister of finance for permission to issue gold cheques for duty payments by the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco has been refused.

—The minister of finance has refused an application of the Banco Regional de Minas Gerais for permission to issue 20,000,000\$ against a deposit in gold.

—A syndicate in S. Paulo has bought for £300,000 the establishments of the Lillgerwood Mfg. Co. in this country and all the Brazilian patents belonging to that company.

—The Banco União de S. Paulo having saved 300,000\$, now has deposited *apólices* in the Treasury and received permission to issue an equal amount of currency.

—If the present rate of financial progress is maintained much longer, a man will soon have to organize a 100,000\$ company every morning in order to get his breakfast.

—The Companhia Edificadora will be installed in Campinas this week. Its capital is 2,400,000\$, and it is stated that it already has orders for houses to the amount of 600,000\$.

—The subscription books of the Instituidora, a company organizing for the purpose of establishing schools, were opened in S. Paulo on the 12th. The capital is to be 500,000\$.

—The Companhia Colonial S. Paulo e Paraná opened its subscription books in S. Paulo on the 7th inst. It is to have a capital of 10,000,000\$, and will buy lands for the purpose of colonizing them.

—The house of Arens Bros. with workshops in Jundiá and Campinas, is to be converted into the Arens Company with a capital of 2,000,000\$. The subscription books were opened in S. Paulo on the 3rd inst.

—On the 4th inst. the minister of agriculture asked the Treasury to open a credit of £586,500 to the London agency to pay Messrs Louis Colien & Sons the outstanding debt due to the São Paulo and Rio railway purchased by the state.

—The Companhia Industrial Rodvalho was announced in S. Paulo on the 7th inst. It is to have a capital of 10,000,000\$, and will build the Villa Rodvalho, open tramways and speculate in lands. More wire fencing will be required, of course.

—There was no *bolá* yesterday and the curb-stone brokers were out on a strike because of the new tax on transfers on shares. An address was made to a mob of the brokers boys in front of the *Democrata* office in which the liberties of the citizen to swindle and gamble were daily set forth.

—The Companhia Agricola, Industrial e Colonial do Oeste de S. Paulo, announced in São Paulo, is intended to develop the cultivation of coffee in western S. Paulo. It is to have a capital of 20,000,000\$, and it has already contracted for the purchase of seven plantations whose coffee crop is estimated this year at 20,000 bags. The subscription books of the company were opened on the 15th.

—The Auxiliadora company was announced in S. Paulo on the 7th inst. It is to have a capital of 3,000,000\$, which will be in the form of gold and deposited on account current in London in the London and Brazilian Bank. Through this bank the company will then operate, doing a general commission and banking business, besides building and operating tramways and engaging in agriculture and manufacturing.

—The subscription books of the Companhia Paulista de Fiação e Tecidos were opened in S. Paulo on the 11th inst. The capital is to be 4,000,000\$, and the company is to buy the factory formerly belonging to Aulstia & Co., then to Companhia Anhau Fátul and now to Companhia Fátul Paulista. An active factory, most assuredly. Whether it makes much cloth or not, it at least keeps busy churning hands.

—We had supposed that all the companies recently organized were pretty thoroughly mixed; but every one does not seem to think so and it has been considered necessary to fill the aching void. Accordingly there is organizing in S. Paulo a mixed company—Companhia Matia de Agricultura, Commercio, Industria e Construção. This company, which is to have a capital of 2,000,000\$, will buy and rent plantations, plant coffee, cane and vines (and probably he make them with no one to molest it or make it afraid), improve the breed of stock, speculate in real estate, split wood, open commission houses for dealing in everything except provisions (why this odious exception?), make buttons (we thought it would have a soul above them), umbrellas handles, combs, etc., etc., establish saw-mills and brick-yards, build houses, etc., etc., etc.

—The following are some of the new companies that have appeared by prospectus, or report, during the past week:

Banco Mercantil e Marítimo.....	20,000,000\$
Banco Rio de Janeiro.....	20,000,000\$
Banco Impulsor.....	50,000,000\$
Banco Caucionador e Mercantil.....	10,000,000\$
Banco Metallico.....	2,000,000\$
Banco Regional do Brazil.....	5,000,000\$
Banco Industrial Nacional.....	5,000,000\$
Banco Industrial Urbano.....	1,000,000\$
Banco do Rio.....	2,500,000\$
Banco Auxiliador.....	2,000,000\$
Banco Commercial e Hypothecario da Cidade Nova.....	1,000,000\$
Banco Centro e Sul de Repulção.....	5,000,000\$
Banco Incorporador.....	2,500,000\$
Banco Central de Empreendimentos e Penhoras.....	500,000\$
Goyaz e Mato Grosso railway.....	60,000,000\$
Industrial do Progresso e Bancaria de Crédito Marítimo.....	50,000,000\$
Consuladora e Agricola "Conseilho Novo".....	30,000,000\$
Centro e Sul Brasileiro.....	20,000,000\$
Coloniadora Agricola e Viação Ferra Villa Brandão.....	15,000,000\$
Industrial de Matte e Coca.....	5,000,000\$
Ensaio de café em Santos.....	10,000,000\$
Edificadora de Auxilio Mutuo.....	10,000,000\$
Manuf. de Telhas privilegiadas.....	10,000,000\$
Movéis Austriacos.....	10,000,000\$
Agrícola e Pastoral.....	6,000,000\$
Melhoramentos dos Subúrbios Intl. e Mer. Anglo-Brazilero.....	5,000,000\$
Nac. de Melhoramentos da Cidade Nova.....	5,000,000\$
Industrial Santa Cruz.....	5,000,000\$
Industrial de Kerosene.....	4,000,000\$
Beneficadora de café.....	3,000,000\$
Comercio Nacional.....	2,400,000\$
Geral de Commercio e Industria.....	2,000,000\$
Importadora e Consignataria.....	2,000,000\$
Fábrica e Construtora.....	2,000,000\$
Estradas de ferro, Colonização e Industria.....	2,000,000\$
Intl. e Commercio Norte de Minas.....	2,000,000\$
Com. de Lenha e Madeiras.....	2,000,000\$
Nova Aurora.....	2,000,000\$
Industrial de café.....	1,000,000\$
Manuf. de Uniformes Militares.....	1,000,000\$
Sanatorio da Gavea.....	1,000,000\$
Agric. e Intl. de Uberaba.....	1,000,000\$
Nac. de Productos de Argila e Cal.....	1,000,000\$
Litho-Typographica.....	1,000,000\$
Salinas Lidenburg.....	1,000,000\$
Intl. de Aguas Mineraes e Gaseas.....	1,000,000\$
Nac. de chapéus de sol.....	1,000,000\$
Manufactura de sacos.....	1,000,000\$
Propaganda Nacional.....	1,000,000\$
Cooperativa de Famos.....	600,000\$
Braz. de Phosphoros de segurança.....	500,000\$
Mercantil e Hypothecaria.....	500,000\$
Propaganda de Vinhos e Generos Alcoolicos.....	500,000\$
Manufactura de garrafas.....	500,000\$
Colyseu Nacional.....	500,000\$
Empreza Decorativa.....	500,000\$
Salcheteria Nacional.....	400,000\$
Intl. de Carvão e Madeiras.....	400,000\$
Carvão e Lenha.....	400,000\$
Photographica Guimarães.....	300,000\$
Industrial de Garrafas.....	300,000\$
Alimentar Nacional.....	300,000\$
Intl. e Agric. Paqueta.....	300,000\$
Nacional de Gravatas.....	200,000\$
Intl. e Comm. de Calçado.....	120,000\$
Galvanização e Nickelagem.....	100,000\$

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 14th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Percent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
181,321,700\$	Jan.-July	4	Apolices, gold.....	200\$-1,000\$	97 5/8	960\$-1,000\$
119,600	do	4	do	1,000\$	100	1,000\$
18,017,500	Apr.-Oct.	4 1/2	Gold Loan 1868.....	1,000	1,210 000	.... 1,250 000
31,538,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do	1,000	1,020 000	.... 1,050 000
109,696,000	do	4	do 1889.....	500-1,000	99 1/2	....

DEBENTURES.

Percent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	6 1/2	RAILWAYS	200\$	105 1/2	....
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campos anti Carangola.....	200	105 1/2	....
1,135,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Geal do Brazil.....	200	105 1/2	....
15,159,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	105 1/2	....
43,049,610	do	5-6	Leopoldina.....	200	105 1/2	....
200,000	Jan.-July	5-6	do gold.....	£100	81	....
300,800	do	5-6	do.....	£100	81	....
1,125,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Rio das Flores.....	100	84 1/2	....
1,600,000	Jan.-July	7	Sapucaia.....	100	93 1/2	....
1,137,100	Feb.-Aug.	7	S. Isabel da Rio Preto.....	100	142	....
6,679,800	Jan.-July	6	de gold.....	£50	200	....
1,177,450	Apr.-Oct.	6	Sorocaba.....	100	190 1/2	89 00-95 00
950,000	Jan.-July	6	Valença.....	£50	200	....
1,377,300	Jan.-July	5	União Valenciana.....	200	140	....
431,553	Jan.-July	5	Can. e Vapão Fluminense.....	£50	168	....
797,500	Jan.-Dec.	5	Carriões Unidos.....	500	140	....
1,500,000	Apr.-Oct.	8 1/2	Central-Sinan-Pactos.....	200	151	....
200,000	May-Sept.	6 1/2	Pineira.....	200	195	....
2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	169	....
95,000	Jan.-July	7	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	205 500	....
400,000	May-Nov.	7	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	205 500	....
1,138,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	205 500	....
743,000	do	7 1/2	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	210	....
554,000	do	7 1/2	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	210	....
600,000	do	7 1/2	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	210	....
4,150,000	Jan.-July	6	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	£20	190	....
300,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	190	....
308,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	190	....
1,000,000	do	6 1/2	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	190	....
320,000	May-Nov.	7	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	190	....
225,000	Jan.-Sept.	6 1/2	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	190	....
6,675,000	Jan.-July	6	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	£22 10 1/2	193	....
197,000	Jan.-Sept.	7	S. Jerônimo local.....	100	95	....
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	8	Arquitetônica.....	100	80	....
3,000,000	Jan.-July	7 1/2	Banco de Viagem do Brazil.....	£50	65	66\$-68\$
600,000	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	65	....
150,000	Feb.-Aug.	7 1/2	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	65	....
90,000	Jan.-July	7 1/2	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	65	....
4,675,000	do	8	Elevador e Fab. de Chumbo.....	£20	84	....
490,800	do	8	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	84	....
1,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	190	....
1,500,000	May-Nov.	7	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	190	....
466,000	Jan.-July	8	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	190	....
600,000	do	8	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	190	....
90,000	Apr.-Oct.	8	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	190	....
300,000	May-Sept.	8	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	190	....
500,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	200	190	....

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Percent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
555,000\$	June-Dec.	5	Brazil.....	100\$	100 1/2	....
13,692,200\$	Jan.-July	6	Credito Real do Brazil.....	£11 5/2	105 1/2	....
7,580,000	Apr.-Oct.	6	Credito Real do Brazil.....	100\$	95 1/2	....
7,792,800	do	5	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	100	80 1/2	....
8,000	do	5	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	100	80 1/2	....
3,774,400	May-Nov.	6	União de Fôra e Piauí.....	100	80 1/2	....

RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
200,000,000\$	10,000,000\$	..	Geal do Brazil.....	....	60\$	50\$-50\$	....
50,000,000	50,000,000	461,256\$	Leopoldina.....	3510-Ang 90	£12-10 1/2	155 000	....
900,000	290,000	8,550	do with call.....	610-Ang 90	....	104 000	....
3,000,000	900,000	..	Monte Clara.....	....	40	50 000	....
3,000,000	900,000	..	Muzambinho.....	....	40	120 000	....
40,000,000	4,000,000	..	Niterói do Brazil.....	....	20	....	....
12,000,000	1,200,000	..	Norte de S. Paulo.....	....	40	30 000	....
35,000,000	2,670,000	200,468	Oeste de Minas.....	7 1/2-Jan. 91	....	200 000	....
750,000	750,000	..	do 2 series.....	7 1/2-Jan. 91	....	80	....
800,000	800,000	..	do 3 series.....	7 1/2-Jan. 91	....	60	....
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Pinapheba.....	7 1/2-Jan. 91	....	40	30 000
830,000	729,800	62,442	Qui-êdo.....	Int.-Jan. 91	61	85 000	95\$-100\$
30,000,000	6,000,000	..	Rio das Flores.....	6 000-May 89	200	150 000	....
30,000,000	6,000,000	..	Sapucaia.....	3 000-Jan. 91	200	150 000	....
38,000,000	12,000,000	..	Sorocaba.....	3 1/2-June 90	200	450 000	....
5,000,000	5,000,000	..	do prolongation.....	3 1/2-June 90	40	130 000	....
10,000,000	3,000,000	..	Sul Paulista.....	....	40	70 000	....
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	Therapsul.....	....	40	70 000	....
1,600,000	1,600,000	38,816	União Valenciana.....	6 1/2-Feb. 84	200	....	....
3,000,000	600,000	..	Vassonias e Foz do Alfes.....	....	40	47 500	....

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	168,212\$	Alliança.....	July 90	200\$	350\$-400\$	....
400,000	400,000	..	Bom Fim.....	....	200	200 000	....
3,000,000	3,000,000	63,373	Brazil Industrial.....	8 000-Ang 90	200	217 000	....
3,000,000	3,000,000	160	Brazilia.....	8 000-Ang 90	200	200 000	....
1,000,000	1,000,000	72,964	Canoca.....	10 000-Jan. 91	200	....	....
1,200,000	600,000	30,142	Confiança Industrial.....	15 000-Jan. 91	200	300 000	....
400,000	400,000	..	do 2 series.....	4 500-Jan. 91	100	65 000	....
2,400,000	480,000	..	Covado.....	2 000-Jan. 91	80	66 000	....
80,000	80,000	..	Cruzeiro do Sul.....	....	80	....	....
250,000	250,000	..	D. Isabel.....	....	200	250 000	....
600,000	600,000	9,092	Industrial Mineira.....	....	200	200 000	....
200,000	155,540	..	Industrial de Ouro Preto.....	....	140	45 000	....
200,000	375,000	..	Nacional de Seda.....	....	200	220 000	....
400,000	400,000	32,000	Petrografia.....	12 000-July 89	200	200 000	....
3,000,000	600,000	..	Progresso Ind do Brazil.....	4 725-Jan. 91	200	200 000	....
1,000,000	1,000,000	227,377	Rink.....	14 000-July 88	200	200 000	....
3,000,000	3,000,000	19,377	S. Christóvão.....	4 500-Jan. 91	150	....	....
3,000,000	3,000,000	31,718	S. Lazaro.....	2 150-Jan. 91	150	....	....
3,000,000	3,000,000	26,445	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	15 000-Jan. 91	200	235 000	....
284,000	284,000	1,302	União Industrial.....	6 000-Jan. 91	200	220 000	....
10,000,000	10,000,000	..	União Industrial S. Sebastião.....	3 400-Jan. 91	200	216 000	....

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Company	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000\$	3,918,000\$	66,857\$	Agricultura do Brazil.....	2 000-July 90	80\$	125 000	175 000-178 000
1,000,000	298,302	30,813	Auxiliar do Brazil.....	2 400-Jan. 91	100	250 000
5,000,000	500,000	59,813	do 2 series.....	12 000-Jan. 91	60	140 000
10,000,000	800,000	..	Brazilia.....	4 500-Jan. 91	60	130 000
2,000,000	400,000	..	Brazilia.....	20 000-Feb. 91	60	250 000
M 10,000,000	M2,500,000	..	Brazilia.....	12 000-Jan. 91	200	320 000
10,000,000	33,000,000	16,144,648	do 2 series.....	0 1/2-Jan. 91	100	166 000
10,000,000	31,538,760	..	Banco Norte America, gold, Brazil.....	6 000-Jan. 91	40	68 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	10,508	Brazilia.....	10 000-Jan. 91	100	84 000
3,000,000	1,079,065	54,000	Classe Laborativa.....	35
1,000,000	500,000	54,000	Central.....	4 000-Jan. 91	140	108 000
20,000,000	10,000,000	2,575,454	Comercial do Rio de Jan.....	11 000-Jan. 91	200	270 000
2,000,000	5,182,220	..	do 2 series.....	5 500-Jan. 91	120	160 500
1,000,000	1,057,484	24,000	Comerciantes.....	12 000-Jan. 91	100	170 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	2,400,000	Comercio.....	12 000-Jan. 91	200	250 000
1,000,000	200,000	..	do 2 series.....	2 400-Jan. 91	40	67 500
8,000,000	79,293,820	91,772	Comercio e Industria.....	2 400-Jan. 91	100	40 500
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Construtor do Brazil.....	2 800-Jan. 91	200	250 000	254 000-255 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Credito Commercial.....	6 000-Jan. 91	100	155 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Credito Mercantil.....	14 000-Jan. 91	200	128 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Credito Mobil.....	80	115 000	165 000-170 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Credito Publico (Chica).....	5 000-Jan. 91	100	120 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Credito Real do Brazil.....	12 000-Jan. 91	400	180 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	do 2 series.....	4 000-Jan. 91	40	25 000
27,000,000	7,500,000	234,243	do 2 series.....	2 000-Jan. 91	60	90 000	87 000-90 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Credito Universal, gold.....	10 000-Jan. 91	40	104 000	103 500-104 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	do 2 series.....	10 000-Jan. 91	200	340 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Engracia Lantini.....	14 000-Jan. 91	200	240 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Estados Unidos do Brazil.....	2 200-Oct 90	150	250 000	253 000-270 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Federal do Brazil.....	15 000-Jan. 91	60	84 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Fluminense.....	2 400-Jan. 91	80	55 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Industria e Comercio.....	2 400-Jan. 91	100	120 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	do 2 series.....	1 000-Jan. 91	200	240 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Internacional.....	1 000-Jan. 91	200	240 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Lavoura e Comercio.....	6 000-Jan. 91	200	230 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	London & Brazilian, Lantini.....	6 000-Jan. 91	100	100 000	100 000-102 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Martelli dos Viteiros.....	10 000-Jan. 91	200	240 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Minas.....	1 000-Jan. 91	200	240 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	National do Brazil (gold).....	3 000-Jan. 91	16	65 000	162 000-170 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Operarios.....	8	7 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Povo.....	15
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Populo.....	2 400-Jan. 91	100	124 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Rio de Janeiro.....	2 400-Jan. 91	70	7 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Sociedade de Liquidacao.....	2 400-Jan. 91	200	400 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Sociedade Riocantada.....	2 400-Jan. 91	200	400 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Sul-Americana.....	0 000-Jan. 91	170	130 000	130 000-132 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Uniao de Creditos.....	12 000-Oct 90	100	74 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Uniao de Creditos.....	30 000-Jan. 91	100	105 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Viação do Brazil.....	50	60 000	40 000-50 000
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000	1,250,000\$	141,083\$	Credito Real S. Paulo.....	1 000-Jan. 91	50	305 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	do 2 series.....	6 000-Jan. 91	20	23 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	do 2 series.....	6 000-Jan. 91	20	23 000
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10,000,000	1,000,000	..	do 2 series.....	6 000-Jan. 91	20	23 000</	

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1805
Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River
For Freight and General information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1891

Date	Steamer	Destination
Feb. 18	Trent....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
" 23	Clyde....	Bahia, Pernambuco, St Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

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G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAELS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

SEGURANÇA.....	7 Mar.
ADVANCE.....	21 "
VIGILANCIA.....	4 Apr.

The fine Steamer

ALLIANÇA,

Captain GRIFFITHS

will sail 22nd February at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, PARÁ, BARBADOS,
AND ST. THOMAS.

Passage Rates

	cabin	steage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
" New York.....	\$145	"
" & back..	\$275	"

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And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Obera..... 18 Feb.

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

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Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

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NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tongariro..... Mar. 13th
Aorangi..... Apr. 10th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at TENKUPPE and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

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No. 2, Praça das Marinhas

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Doric..... Feb. 26th
Arawa..... Mar. 26th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENKUPPE and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated
Sewing Machines

SINGER

Celebrated
Sewing Machines

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No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES:

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Porto Alegre: 339, Rua das Andanças	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 193 15, Calle Mendoza	

and at Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago, Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.

For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, etc.,

USE

PROF. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

[HAYDIN]

Prepared according to the directions of Prof. J. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.

A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system.

As Food for an Exhausted Brain, In Liver and Kidney Troubles, In Sickness and Sick Headache, In Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation, In Debility, Despondency, and Cases of Impaired Nerve Function

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

has become a necessity in a large number of households throughout the world, and is universally recommended and prescribed by physicians at all schools.

It is not nonsense, but agreeable to the taste. No danger can attend its use. Its action will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.

Sole Agents, W. R. CASSELS & Co.

Companhia União Industrial

S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital..... Rs. 10,000,000\$
Debentures..... £ 675,000 stg.

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Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO
Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.
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Cotton, wool and silk goods.

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA
Undershirts, hose, etc.

FABRICA MANUFACTURA DE RENDAS
Lace goods of all kinds.

FABRIL BRAZILEIRA

Small-ware, pins, needles buttons, etc.

TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE

Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.

Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen wire, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

J. H. LOWNDES & Co.

Succ. J. F. HALL & Co.,

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Rio de Janeiro.

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Gallea..... Feb. 22nd

Magellan..... Mar. 5th

Liguria..... " 22nd

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

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BREMEN.

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Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

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" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th

of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st cl. 3rd cl.

Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks, 1000 600

" New York via Bremen..... 1,000 " 1500 600

" Lisbon..... 300 " 200 600

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 60

Rio de Janeiro.

J. SILVA & Co.

Import, Export and Commission Merchants.

Consignments of all kinds received.

Advances made on consignments.

Correspondence solicited.

Cable address: Avila. P. O. Box: No. 97.

76 Rua Brigadeiro Tobias

and 43 Rua Episcopado.

São Paulo, Brazil.

Bankers: Banco Commercio e Industria,

Banco Construtor e Agricola,

Companhia Mercantil e de Obras Publicas

(Secção Bancaria.)

151

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ovidor, 1st floor,

NB—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)

and large type for printing coffee bags.

HAUPT & Co.

50, Rua da Alfandega

CRUX 760. RIO DE JANEIRO,

Representatives in Brazil of

FRIED. KRUPP,

Essen, Rhineland.

HEIDSIECK & Co's.

DRY MONOPOLE.

FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING,

of the best description and on the best of terms at the

Typographia Aldina

70, Sete de Setembro

A fine assortment of plain and ruled Letter paper, in sheets

and pads, shortly expected.

TO SPORTSMEN.

An experienced horse trainer, now completing an

engagement at Buenos Aires, formerly of Newmarket, Eng-

land, would like an engagement in Rio de Janeiro. Can

give best of references. Address "Trainer," office of The

Rio News

USED POSTAGE STAMPS &c.,

FROM BRAZIL

AND THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.

Wanted, for prompt payment, (cash or exchange.)

Credit of instructions free. Agents wanted. Commissions

of all kinds executed.

Address: Frankford Stamp Co., Stamp Importers,

Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

The Constitution of the United States

Translated into Portuguese, with a chronological sketch of

the principal events leading to the American Revolution, is

for sale at this office.

Price 200 reis.

ST. JACOBS OIL

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Burns, Bruises,
Maras, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a

bottle. Directious in 11 Languages.

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Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

ENVELOPES.

A choice assortment of fine commercial envelopes, cloth-

lined and Japanese parchment, and square envelopes, white

and colored, may be found at the

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1st floor.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

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Large assortment of English Works of Fiction, standard and

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Travel, Biography, History, Literature, etc.

Leading English Newspapers and Periodicals.

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